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NEW SPECIES, ETC., OF AMERICAN BIRDS.—II.

FRINGILLIDÆ (continued).¹

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Pinicola enucleator alasensis. ALASKAN PINE GROSBEAK.

Similar to *P. e. canadensis* but decidedly larger, with smaller or shorter bill and paler coloration; both sexes with the gray parts distinctly lighter, more ashy. *Male*: Wing, 4.41–5.01 (4.61); tail, 3.34–4.04 (3.65); exposed culmen, 0.55–0.60 (0.57); depth of bill at base, 0.46–0.51 (0.48); width of mandible at base, 0.39–0.41 (0.40); tarsus, 0.87–0.92 (0.90); middle toe, 0.57–0.63 (0.60). *Female*: Wing, 4.49–4.74 (4.57); tail, 3.46–3.84 (3.68); exposed culmen, 0.57–0.61 (0.59); depth of bill at base, 0.46–0.50 (0.48); width of mandible at base, 0.40–0.42 (0.41); tarsus, 0.87–0.92 (0.89); middle toe, 0.58–0.60 (0.59).

Type, No. 86510, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Nushagak, Alaska, June 9, 1881; C. L. McKay.

Range: Northwestern North America, including wooded portions of Alaska except Kadiak and the southern coast district; south in winter to Montana (Bitterroot Valley), eastern British Columbia, etc.

Pinicola enucleator montana. ROCKY MOUNTAIN PINE GROSBEAK.

Similar to *P. e. californica* but decidedly larger and slightly darker, the adult male with the red of a darker, more carmine, hue; wing, 4.50–4.86 (4.71); tail, 3.48–4.00 (3.72); exposed culmen, 0.59–0.68 (0.63); depth of bill at base, 0.45–0.49 (0.47); width of mandible at base, 0.38–0.40 (0.39); tarsus, 0.87–0.95 (0.92); middle toe, 0.64–0.69 (0.66).²

Type: No. 159689, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♀ ad., Bear Creek, Gallatin Co., Montana, July 28, 1890; F. H. Knowlton.

Range: Rocky Mountains, breeding from Montana and Idaho to New Mexico.

¹ Part I was published in the July Auk, pp. 223–230 under the title ‘Descriptions of supposed New Genera, Species, and Subspecies of American Birds. I. Fringillidæ.’

² Eight specimens; four ♂, two ♀, and two of undetermined sex.

The remaining North American forms of Pine Grosbeak are the following:

- (1) *Pinicola enucleator canadensis* (*Brehm*).
- (2) *Pinicola enucleator flammula* (*Homeyer*), (= *P. e. kadiaka* Ridgway).
- (3) *Pinicola enucleator californica* *Price*.

Astragalinus mexicanus jouyi. YUCATAN GOLDFINCH.

Similar to *A. m. croceus* (*Jouy*) but smaller; adult male with under wing-coverts mostly white or light yellow, with little if any admixture of black; wing (δ), 2.09–2.30 (2.25); tail, 1.32–1.49 (1.39); exposed culmen, 0.34–0.39 (0.35); depth of bill at base, 0.28; tarsus, 0.45–0.49 (0.48); middle toe, 0.36–0.40 (0.38).

Type: No. 106250, U. S. Nat. Mus., δ ad., Temax, Yucatan, Dec. 1884; Geo. F. Gaumer.

Range: Yucatan.

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis. ALASKAN LONGSPUR.

Similar to *C. lapponicus* but decidedly paler, especially in winter plumage; summer adults with ground-color of upper parts light buffy grayish brown, with little if any rusty tinge, even on wings, and the black streaks relatively narrower.

Type: No. 118904, U. S. Nat. Mus., δ ad., St. Paul's Island, Prybilov group, Alaska, June 5, 1890; Wm. Palmer.

Range: The whole of Alaska, including Prybilov and Aleutian Islands, Unalashka, and the Shumagins; east to Ft. Simpson; south in winter to Nevada, eastern Oregon, Colorado, western Kansas, etc.

Calcarius lapponicus coloratus. KAMTSCHATKAN LONGSPUR.

Much darker than true *C. lapponicus*, with black prevailing on the back in summer adults, the black of chest usually broadly confluent with that on sides of breast, and the upper parts strongly suffused with rusty (outer webs of tertials and greater wing-coverts bright rusty brown or light chestnut); adult female with a conspicuous collar of rufous-chestnut, pileum uniform black except along median line, and *picturæ* of anterior under parts much more strongly marked than in adult females of true *C. lapponicus*.

Type: No. 89167, U. S. Nat. Mus., δ ad., Copper Island, Kamtschatka, May 6, 1882; L. Stejneger.

Range: Commander Islands, Kamtschatka, in summer; Plover Bay, Siberia, and other parts of northeastern Asia in summer?

Junco montanus. MONTANA JUNCO.

Similar to *J. oreganus shufeldti* but much paler; adult male with the head, neck, and chest slate-color or slate-gray instead of black or slate-black; similar also to *J. mearnsi*, but wing and tail decidedly shorter and color of head, neck, and chest much darker.

Type: No. 133253, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Columbia Falls, Montana, May 7, 1894; R. S. Williams.

Range: Breeding from northwestern Montana (Tobacco Plains, Summit, St. Mary's Lake, Columbia Falls, etc.) and northern Idaho (Thompson's Pass) north to Alberta (Edmonton); in winter south to northern Mexico, Texas, etc., and east, irregularly or casually, to the Mississippi Valley and even to Maryland.

Brachyspiza capensis insularis. CURAÇAO SPARROW.

Similar to *B. capensis* but smaller, with larger and proportionally longer bill and clearer coloration; gray stripes of head lighter and purer gray, and white of under parts purer; wing, 2.52-2.65 (2.56); tail, 2.20-2.40 (2.31); exposed culmen, 0.49-0.50; depth of bill at base, 0.29-0.32 (0.30); tarsus, 0.80-0.83 (0.81); middle toe, 0.54-0.60 (0.58).

Type. No. 151724, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Curaçao, July 28, 1895.

Range: Island of Curaçao.

I have been able to make out the following geographical forms of this widely distributed species:—

- (1) *Brachyspiza capensis* (*Müller*). (Venezuela to Paraguay and Argentina.)
- (2) *Brachyspiza capensis insularis* *Ridgway*. (Curaçao.)
- (3) *Brachyspiza capensis peruviana* (*Lesson*). (Peru to southern Mexico.)
- (4) *Brachyspiza capensis chilensis* (*Meyen*). (Chili.)
- (5) *Brachyspiza capensis canicapilla* (*Gould*). (Southern Patagonia.)

Pyrgita peruviana Lesson, Rev. Zool. 1839, 45, is apparently the earliest name for the form which Dr. Allen separated under the name *Zonotrichia capensis costaricensis* (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. III, 1891, 375). I have carefully compared specimens from the two type localities (Lima, Peru, and San José, Costa Rica), and have been unable to discover any material difference. *Frin-*

gilla mortonii Audubon (Orn. Biog. V, 1839, 312; Birds Am. III, 1841, 151, pl. 190) is also most probably the same form.

Guiraca cærulea lazula (Lesson). WESTERN BLUE GROSBEAK.

The name *Pitylus lazulus* Lesson (Rev. Zool. V, 1842, 174) has usually been placed, with more or less doubt, in the synonymy of *Cyanocompsa parellina*. The type locality is San Carlos, Nicaragua (Pacific side). *C. parellina* does not range farther south than southern Mexico, which fact alone should render this reference of Lesson's bird most improbable; but Lesson's description removes at once all doubt in the matter, since it shows that the Western Blue Grosbeak is clearly indicated. The locality is also within its ascertained range. *Guiraca cærulea eurhyncha* (Coues), therefore becomes a synonym of *G. c. lazula* (Lesson).

Euetheia coryi. CORY'S GRASSQUIT.

Similar to *E. lepida* but smaller, upper parts decidedly more yellowish olive, lateral under parts less grayish olive, and median under parts more yellowish.

Type: No. 9107, Field Columbian Museum, ♂ ad., Cayman Brac, March 31, 1888: C. J. Maynard.

Range: Island of Cayman Brac, Caribbean Sea.

Euetheia bryanti. BRYANT'S GRASSQUIT.

Similar to *E. lepida* but decidedly smaller and color much brighter olive-green above and the under parts more yellowish, the abdomen often light yellow.

Type: No. 75351, U. S. Nat. Mus., Porto Rico; Dr. H. Bryant.

Range: Island of Porto Rico, Greater Antilles.

Pyrrhulagra affinis (Baird).¹ HAITIEN PYRRHULAGRA.

Similar to *P. ruficollis*² in coloration, but decidedly smaller. Adult

¹ *Loxigilla affinis* Baird, MS.

² [*Tanagra*] *ruficollis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. I, pt. ii, 1788, 894 (Jamaica: based on *Rufous-throated Tanager*, Latham, Synopsis Birds, II, pt. i, 241).

Both the Haitien and Jamaican *Pyrrhulagra* are sufficiently distinct from the Bahaman form (*P. violacea*), the females and immature males being quite different in color.

male: Wing, 2.86-3.05 (2.97); tail, 2.45-2.80 (2.55; exposed culmen, 0.56-0.60 (0.58); depth of bill at base, 0.45-0.52 (0.48); tarsus, 0.80-0.87 (0.83) middle toe, 0.58-0.62 (0.60). *Adult female*: Wing, 2.61-2.76 (2.69); tail; 2.32-2.38 (2.35); exposed culmen, 0.49-0.50; depth of bill at base, 0.41 tarsus, 0.77-0.80 (0.79); middle toe, 0.52-0.54 (0.53).

Type: No. 42465, U. S. Nat. Mus., "♀" (i. e. ♂ ad.?), Port au Prince, Haiti, May 8, 1865; A. C. Younglove.

Range: Island of Haiti, Greater Antilles.

Pyrrhulagra dominicana. DOMINICAN PYRRHULAGRA.

Similar to *P. noctis* (of Martinique), but adult male with under tail coverts usually rufous or with rufous predominating; in the last respect like *P. grenadensis*, but duller black and size greater, the wing averaging 2.88 instead of 2.69, tarsus 0.78 instead of 0.75.

Type: No. 77820, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Dominica; F. A. Ober.

Range.—Islands of Dominica, Marie Galante, Desiradé, Grand Terre, and Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

Pyrrhulagra crissalis. ST. VINCENT PYRRHULAGRA.

Similar to *P. grenadensis* but rufous throat-patch extending farther backward (involving upper part of chest).

Type: No. 74083, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Cumberland Valley, St. Vincent, Oct. 22; F. A. Ober.

Range: Island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Pyrrhulagra coryi. CORY'S PYRRHULAGRA.

Similar to *P. ridgwayi* Cory, but decidedly darker; adult male dull black above and on anterior under parts of body, becoming dull slate on abdomen and flanks; under tail-coverts usually wholly chestnut rufous, sometimes intermixed with dusky slate.

Type: No. 80965, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., St. Eustatius; F. A. Ober.

Range: Islands of St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Saba (?) and Anguilla (?), Lesser Antilles.

Passerina vs. Cyanospiza.

In the 'Bulletin' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. V, 1880, p. 96, Dr. Coues formally sets up the name *Passerina* Vieillot, in place of *Cyanospiza* Baird, and gives the following reasons for doing so: "The genus *Cyanospiza* Bd., 1858, is given in Gray's Hand-list, II, p. 97, as synonymous with *Passerina* Vieill., 1816. This is correct. The type of *Passerina* Vieill. as given in the

Analyse, 1816, p. 30, is "Le Ministre" of Buffon," etc. This conclusion has unfortunately been adopted by the A. O. U. Committee, in whose Check-List the type of *Passerina* Vieillot, is said to be "by elimination," *Tanagra cyanea* Linn. That this view of the case is quite wrong, however, I think may easily be shown. After the diagnosis of his genus *Passerina* in the 'Analyse,' Vieillot mentions three species, in the following order: "Ministre [= *Tanagra cyanea* Linn.].—Ortolan de riz [= *Fringilla oryzivora* Linn.].—de neige, Buff." [= *Emberiza nivalis* Linn.]. The first of these to be made the type of a new genus was *Fringilla oryzivora* (*Dolichonyx* Swains., 1827); the next, *Tanagra cyanea* (*Cyanospiza* Baird, 1858), *Emberiza nivalis* not having been made the type of a new genus until 1882, when Dr. Stejneger (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 33), after demonstrating that the type of *Plectrophanes* Meyer, 1815, is *Fringilla lapponica* Linn. and not *Emberiza nivalis*, proposes for the latter the generic name *Plectrophenax*.

The type of *Passerina* Vieill., therefore, is, "by elimination," *Emberiza nivalis* and not *Tanagra cyanea*. If this view of the case is correct, we shall have to restore the unusually appropriate name *Cyanospiza* for the Indigo Bird and its congeners, and use *Passerina* for the Snowflakes, the recognized forms of the two genera being as follows:

CYANOSPIZA Baird.

1. *Cyanospiza cyanea* (Linn.) Baird.
2. *Cyanospiza amœna* (Say) Baird.
3. *Cyanospiza ciris* (Linn.) Baird.
4. *Cyanospiza leclancheri* (Lafr.) Dugès.
5. *Cyanospiza versicolor* (Bonap.) Baird.
6. *Cyanospiza versicolor pulchra* (Ridgw.) Ridgw.
7. *Cyanospiza rositæ* Lawr.

PASSERINA Vieillot.

1. *Passerina nivalis* (Linn.) Vieill.¹
2. *Passerina nivalis townsendi* (Ridgw.) Ridgw.
3. *Passerina hyperborea* (Ridgw.) Ridgw.

¹ Faune Franç. 1820, 86.